

## EXPERIMENTAL WORK BOOSTED

Effort Being Made to Impress Importance of State University's Demonstration Farms Upon the Legislature

An effort is being made by those who are interested in the work that has been accomplished by the Arizona experimental stations throughout the state, to present the claims of that work before the members of the present state legislature that there will be no dearth of money for a continuation of the activities of that branch of the state's educational system during the coming two years. Information is being transmitted to every member calculated to draw to his attention—especially if he be interested in agriculture, horticulture, or stock raising to the advance that has been made in the state's economic development during the past few years.

The amount of work that has been accomplished has been little short of marvelous. In the Salt River valley and the Yuma valley especially, has this been true as many classes of crops had to be experimented with and their climatic values shown by the experimental station before they could be grown with anything like success by the many farmers in those two irrigated sections. Thus sugar beets, date palms, terry beans, Bantam wheat—the most extensive variety—all came to Arizona as a result of the work of the station.

The effect of mine tailings upon crops shown by the station stopped the practice of running them off into streams used for irrigation purposes. Dry farming operations have been successfully demonstrated; miscellaneous crops of value worked up successfully; a free water and land analysis service maintained for the use of the farmers; farmers institutes conducted; a demonstration train sent over the state with the assistance of the railroads; a farmers short course provided at the University; a number of complete publications maintained under the mailing list of the station now reaches 3,000 copies, while scientific laboratories are maintained for the service of the farmers; dry farms operated while a splendid line of work is under way in the station in research calculated to be of great service to the state, both the dry farming and irrigated sections. In this connection also the instructors and experts of the station have at all times held themselves in readiness to give advice and counsel upon the problems of the farm and ranch with which they have been successfully dealing for years. Not the least of these is the grazing range studies that have been continuous for the past sixteen years, and which have resulted in a greater understanding of the value of conservation of the grazing ranges of the state, a policy that has received endorsement by more than one national organization engaged in developing the resources of the great middle and southwest.

## GERMANY WILL MAKE

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capital, but this reply has not yet been received by the state department at Washington.

French aviators dropped bombs on the railway station at Freiburg Baden. Von Hindenburg's successful operations against the Russian tenth army corps in East Prussia is still being celebrated in Berlin, where Von Hindenburg's direction of the campaign is ascribed as having been characterized by masterly skill. Officially it is announced that the German troops are still following the Russians north of the Niemen river.

In Poland, north of the Vistula, from Plock, recently occupied by the Germans, to Raciborz, another great battle is apparently developing, fighting in that region already being of a desperate character. All along the entire boundary of Serbia, the Albanian forces are active. Ochrid, 100 miles north of Janina, has been captured by the Albanians and violent fighting is in progress in several places.

A Constantinople dispatch to Berlin says that the Bulgarian seaport of Debaratz, on the Aegean sea, is blockaded by British and French warships, to prevent foodstuffs being transported to Germany and Austria through this route. Copenhagen hears a report that five million Germans, ineligible for army service, who have independent means are to be ordered to neutral countries there to remain until the end of the war in order to decrease the consumption of food in the empire.

## Menace Italy

GENEVA, Feb. 12.—Austria has been concentrating troops the last ten days on her Italian frontier. The men are chiefly artillerymen and their guns have been placed at favorable positions dominating the Tyrolean passes.

Swiss, Italian and Austrian soldiers are so close to one another on the lonely three-cornered frontier in the Alps at a height of from five to eight thousand feet, that they frequently fraternize in the deep snow. The Swiss soldiers usually act as interpreters between the Austrians and Italians.

Roots and bark are the sole food of some of the famished people of Poland, according to Mme. Adamowski.

Millionaire Richard McCreery of California, who was injured in an auto smash, has a silver plate on his shin bone.

## OPENING GUN FIRED

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not stated, an effort was being made to learn at what hour of any given day came the "peak of the load," something Superintendent Thompson said he would be unable to give off-hand. It was announced that he would be recalled and that it was desired he prepare this information for the attorney for the respondents.

The proponents of the charges were represented by Attorneys P. H. Hayes and R. E. Sloan, the city manager by Captain J. L. B. Alexander and Attorney A. C. Baker, while City Attorney George D. Christy was on hand to look after the interests of the commission in case it needed advice.

With all the commissioners present and arranged around the big table directly under the dais of the magistrate, the attorneys occupying positions at other tables in front of the table occupied by the commissioners, the city clerk and the stenographer, the mayor called the gathering to order. Before announcing the purpose of the convening of the commission, he read a telegram from the mayor of Victoria, B. C., felicitating the citizens of Arizona upon the founding out of a century of peace between the United States and Great Britain. The reading of the message was greeted with applause.

After reciting the rules of procedure laid down for the hearing of the charges, Mayor Young announced that the respondents might proceed. City Auditor C. M. Cooper was called to the stand. He said he was familiar with the accounts of the city, as he was expected to audit all the books of the city. Asked if he had recently compiled a statement of the expenses of the city for the period of five months between June 1 and December 1, 1914, and made a comparison of the same period in 1913, he said he had. He said the city during the five months in 1914, \$111,199.96, as compared with \$101,326.07 for the same period in 1913.

Of the \$101,326.07 given as the amount of the expense of operating the city government during the five months in question in 1913, Auditor Cooper admitted that \$89,000, or \$12,326.07, the cost of special elections, coal valued in excess of \$300 and on hand at the close of the period, and the cost of repairs to the city hall, the fire house and city pound, painting of the standpipes at the water works, the maintenance of the city market, the printing of the city charter, the expenses of the charter commission, amounting to \$4,688.80. No expenses of like character were incurred during the five months of 1914. The increase as shown by Cooper's original statement amounted to \$9,873.89. Adding the \$4,688.80, Attorney Sloan made it appear the actual increase amounted to \$14,562.69.

Comparative figures of the expenses of the police department for the same period showed \$14,799.06 for 1914, and \$10,108.54 for 1913, an increase of \$4,690.52. By months these are the figures given by Auditor Cooper:

	1913	1914
July	\$1,812.93	\$2,256.02
August	1,449.00	2,232.50
September	1,694.00	2,232.50
October	1,449.50	2,434.51
November	1,964.00	2,548.50

This indicates an increase for that period of \$3,333.10 in 1914 over the same period of 1913.

Transportation, including operation of motorcycles and police patrol for the five months in 1914 cost \$226.36, as against \$216.31 for the same period in 1913. There were from fifteen to sixteen men on the police force those months in 1913, as compared with twenty-three to twenty-five men during the same months in 1914.

It was brought out that the cost of operation of the fire department for the five months in 1913 was \$4,478.83 as compared with \$6,835.18 for the same period in 1914. Auditor Cooper stated that the expense of the general government for those five months in 1913 was \$17,551.36, as compared with \$18,528.18 in 1914, an increase of \$976.82. Attorney Sloan required the auditor to give comparative figures of the several departments and succeeded in showing an apparent increase in each of them.

Turning the witness over to the attorneys for Manager Farish, the auditor was questioned by Attorney Alexander. He first reiterated there had been an apparent increase in the expenditures as indicated by the figures already submitted. He said there were about the same number of salaried officers as before, the commission form of government had come effective. There was however, he said, an increase in the salaries of \$6,966.64, of which increase there was \$2,907.23 for salaries of officers provided by the city charter and whose salaries are fixed by the commission. He said that while there was an apparent increase in salaries of the police department of \$2,323.10, there were 128 men working in 1914 as compared with 75 in 1913, an increase of 43 men.

The fact that new apparatus had been purchased for the fire department requiring additional cost of upkeep and additional men to operate, as well as two additional stations erected and put into commission, entailing further additional expense, was also brought out by Attorney Alexander. It was shown, too, that there were no salaries paid the manager and the mayor and councilmen in 1913, while all these officers are salaried under the charter was also reduced. It was shown, too, that there was no city magistrate under the council form of government and that under the commission the city magistrate receives a salary of \$150 per month and performs work formerly done by the city recorder, whose office was equivalent in other respects to that of the city clerk.

There was no city auditor in 1913, as against one now drawing \$250 per month. The city treasurer drew \$400 per month in 1913, as compared with \$125 in 1914, his salary being fixed by the commission. The salary of

the building inspector, the fire chief and the city assessor and tax collector were increased by the commission. The salary of the city attorney, too, has been increased by the commission. The salary of the health officer had been doubled, but the duties of the health officer, the sanitary officer and the physician for the care of injured city employees are performed by the one man at a salary of \$200 as compared with the same salaries paid two men previously with no care for injured city employees, an item that in the five months of 1913 amounted to \$333. It was shown, too, that Manager Farish had nothing to do with the appointment of a clerk to the commission at \$100 per month. This clerk also acts as a clerk to the city attorney.

It was shown, too, that the fines and costs of the police department in 1914 exceeded those of the same period in 1913. The additional expense of a man to take care of the outfall of the sewer plant, was shown to be the development of a condition that had not existed in the past, and which was forced upon the manager as a new situation shortly after he assumed office. The increase in street cleaning expense was shown to be due to increased pavements and to increased efficiency in performing the work. The increased cost of operating the city pumping plant was attributed to the fact that over one hundred million more gallons of water were pumped to the city mains during the five months of 1914 than in the same period of 1913.

On a general basis, eliminating the increases of salaries created by the charter or the commission, and the additional cost of operating increased equipment, the auditor believed there would be shown a decrease in the actual expenses.

Former chief of Police Brishols succeeded Auditor Cooper on the witness stand. He said he had worked up to the office of chief from the humble station of traffic officer. He said he was chief of police from April 15 to January 22 and as such was appointed to be at the head of the department. He claimed that of the men appointed he had recommended but two or three. Others were appointed by the manager without consulting him. Some came to him with slips that read, "Put this man on." Some men, he claimed, were appointed without having been recommended to him at all. The police named to be on duty at the pumping plant at night, he cited as one of those of whose appointment he had no knowledge until the man was actually at work. He said he had not been consulted about the appointment of a woman policeman. As to complaints relative to the department, he said some came to him, Brishols admitted, but others went to the manager. Some discharges were made by the manager, and one was made by Brishols upon orders from the manager. He said that two men were "fired" by the manager after being charged by Mrs. Chalmers with beating up a Mexican. Brishols produced a butcher knife and said the policemen were defending themselves against attack by the Mexican, who was armed with the knife. He said investigation of the charges before Manager Farish brought out this fact, but that the men were discharged nevertheless.

Brishols said he never really was the head of the department although the manager had once told him he was going to turn the department over to him and let him run it. Brishols said the manager had issued permits for automobiles to stand at the site of the ruins of the Busy Drug Store, while, he Brishols, in order to keep traffic unobstructed had erected that the machines be moved.

He said Police Commissioner would support him in this charge. The ex-chief also told of the appointment by Manager Farish against his advice, and of the man later going to Prescott, getting into trouble and being sentenced to thirty days in the Prescott jail. The manager discharged him when he returned and the incident was reported to him. He also referred to the appointment of another man, whose character Brishols had told the manager had not been good in the past. The manager, Brishols said, replied he did not care about the man's character as long as he did his work, and didn't care what he did while off duty.

The appointment of Policeman Featherhoff, his subsequent acquittal of a young man and his father, while neither was under arrest, and his subsequent discharge by Manager Farish, was also related by Brishols. The former chief said he had had nothing to do with the appointment of Featherhoff nor with his discharge. Featherhoff said the reason he had not arrested Featherhoff for striking the young man and his father, was because he did not see the assault, that no warrant had been issued and that neither the assaulted parties desired to swear to a complaint. He said the assault was committed in the presence of Night Captain Fraley, an appointee of the manager. Brishols said he sometimes gave orders to Fraley and that sometimes they were carried out and sometimes they were not.

City Water Superintendent Thompson was the third and last witness. He said the largest consumption of water came in the month of June. He said the peak load came between 5:30 o'clock and 8:30 o'clock each day, but he could not specify the exact minute for any given day. He said there had been an increase of 108,000,000 gallons of water pumped in the five months of 1914 over the same period of 1913. He was excused and asked to produce data showing the exact hour of the peak load and the amount of water being pumped at the time of the peak load.

The hearing was then adjourned to ten o'clock this morning.

**BRINGING UP STEPFATHER**

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 12.—A law requiring stepfathers to support the children of their wives by a former marriage, is one of the chief recommendations of a report to the legislature by the state commission to investigate mother's pension now being drawn by John Neylan, chairman of the commission.

**PLANT NOW IS VALLEY SLOGAN**

The tree planting season in the Salt River Valley has been at its best during the past two weeks. Many new orchards are being set out now, and many hundreds of acres are weekly being added to the fruit areas.

A large number of citrus trees are being planted, but the bulk of the planting is deciduous trees, peaches, plums, apricots and also grapes in large acreages, are receiving the greatest attention.

There are a number of nurseries in Phoenix, with an exceptionally high class stock of trees, strong and healthy, with strong competition in the tree business. These local nurseries have developed the finest stocks possible. Horticulturists agree that no place in the southwest will fruit grow better, be sweeter or larger than here. The clear air and constant sunshine puts sugar in Salt River Valley fruit.

All nurserymen are now anxious to get their trees permanently in the ground. Delays make possible poor growth and stunted trees. Just now the plants are dormant and as soon as the warm days start the sap in the plant the best results in transplanting cannot be had. Therefore, the slogan of the Republican is "PLANT NOW."

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Health of Citrus and Other Fruit Trees Depends on Early Setting Out; Nurseries Taking Care of Present Rush

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**ARBITRATION BOARD DECISION IN APRIL**

Award in Hearing of Wage Demands of Men on Ninety-Eight Western Roads Effective One Year

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The award of the board of arbitration in the hearing on the wage demands of engineers of ninety-eight western railroads will be rendered April 20 and will be effective the year beginning May 1, 1915.

A stipulation agreeing to this was signed by A. W. Troob, chairman of the conference committee of the managers of the railroads, Warren S. Stone, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Wm. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

**MEXICO FEMINE**

(Continued from Page One)

diplomatic business with his administration must be transacted through him personally. Silliman's transfer, it is pointed out, involved no question of recognition of any of the contending Mexican factions. The state department has not been informed that any of the foreign legations displayed a disposition to move to Vera Cruz in response to Carranza's invitation and observers here believed that envoys remain in Mexico City.

**Oregon Out**

EL PASO, Feb. 12.—Oregon has evacuated Mexico City according to advances received tonight in Juarez from the south. It said the troops of Zapata had occupied the capital. Also stated troops under Villa had scored a victory over the Carranza forces at Santa Cruz Occidental, between Zapotitan and Manzanillo, a west coast port.

**FOUNDATION GIVES WORK TO REFUGEES**

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—In order to approach tentatively the solution of the problem presented by the idleness of a large portion of the population of Belgium, the war relief commission of the Rockefeller Foundation inaugurated in Holland an experiment in the direction of "breadwinning" the ample, useful labor he compensated by food and clothing, according to a report given out at the foundation headquarters tonight.

The report, forwarded by the commission from Rotterdam, says that the plan is being tried out in Holland because the largest refugee camps are there. The commission has supplied sewing machines, stock, cloth, yarn and materials to make wearing apparel.

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